

great claims. M. Kokovtzeff is unable to bring them and their employers to a definite agreement, but he remains as a mediator in the hope that both sides will ultimately make concessions.

He announces that he has completed a scheme for the payment of compensation to disabled workmen, which will forthwith become law, and is now considering a scheme for the protection of workmen in case of the bankruptcy of their employers.

Regarding trade societies, which have hitherto been under the Ministry of the Interior, which could close them at will, the Ministry of Finance will seek to legalize the societies under a separate law, and will also alter the law which makes strikers liable to prosecution, so as to make strikes a legitimate means of struggle with employers.

M. Kokovtzeff explains that work in these directions has been delayed by the anomalous position of the factory inspectors, who work the Ministry of the Interior insisted upon controlling. The Ministry of Finance has now succeeded in preventing this.

The workmen are informed that they cannot hope for an eight hour day, since in western Europe the hours of labor average nine and nine and a half daily, and in Russia the men have many more holidays.

Official returns show that the average pay of a laborer in Russia is 55 kopecks daily. They receive no pay for holidays. The average wage for mechanics in St. Petersburg is 81 kopecks daily.

CAZAR'S RECEPTION A FAREWELL

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Correspondents at St. Petersburg who have investigated the reception of the workmen by the Czar at Tsarskoe-Selo say that the function may be dismissed as merely a piece of governmental stagecraft of no significance.

It was engineered by Gov.-Gen. Treppoff. Some of the picked delegates who were seen by the correspondents expressed themselves as gratified, others were sullen, while still others were indifferent.

If the real industrial leaders had been chosen they would have had to have been taken out of the prisons. A machinist of the name of Dalgren, employed at the Pulloff Iron Works, was one of the delegates interviewed. He seemed to be spell-bound by the recollection. He said:

"When the deputation saw Gen. Treppoff at the Winter Palace he told them not to ask any questions, but to answer the Czar as briefly as possible. The Czar was very gentle, but Gen. Treppoff was very stern. I was glad in my soul to see the Czar, though everything was like a dream. Whenever the Czar asked a question every one was so excited that he did not know what answer he made."

Dalgren added that the Czar looked well. He spoke very courteously. He did not address the men individually. There was nothing approaching a conference nor was any attempt made to ascertain the real views of the men. Grand Duke Constantine presided at the luncheon given to the deputation. He walked up and down at the tables while the men were eating. Dalgren said: "We had fish, potatoes, vodka, sherry and other good things."

TO WIDEN RUSSIAN SENATE'S POWER.
LONDON, Feb. 2.—The committee of Ministers which was appointed to carry out the scheme of reform outlined in the Czar's ukase of Dec. 25 issued a report to-day. The report, which is lengthy, contains the following: "The committee is agreed upon the necessity for:

"First—The independence of the Senate and its decisions as opposed to the Minister of Justice and other Ministers.

"Second—The internal reorganization of the Senate so as to accelerate the course of justice and administrative affairs.

"Third—The facilitating of access to the Senate of persons who may have suffered by the arbitrary acts of administrative bodies.

"Fourth—The right of direct relations between the Senate and the supreme power in administrative affairs requiring the decision of the Emperor, and the extension of the existing right of legislative initiative.

The Emperor is to be asked to appoint a special commission for the further consideration of reform measures.

A news agency despatch from St. Petersburg says that M. Svereff, head of the press administration, has been dismissed.

OUTRAGES AT WARSAW.

Children Shot by Troops—Prisoners Flogged Without Trial.

WARSAW, Feb. 2.—More than a thousand prisoners taken during the troubles here are confined in the fortress and jails in addition to a large number temporarily confined at the police stations, where, without any form of trial, they are flogged. These floggings are cruelly severe. The victims are afterward released if their relations pay the police sergeants ten rubles.

Among the other abuses of suppression has been the shooting of children. The troops deliberately shot at various times scores of school boys from twelve to sixteen years of age because they were putting whitewash over Russian signs on shops.

The troops parading the streets at night hold up respectable citizens and compel them to hand over money. Such outrages are stirring the people to the explosion point. A number of workmen have raided the thieves' quarters in the slums in search of their own property that was stolen during the riots. Wherever the thief is identified he is killed.

The workmen are prompted, not only by eagerness to recover their goods, but by the desire to obtain revenge upon the tough element for looting and burning and other crimes during the strike movement.

The Governor-General has prohibited all assemblies upon the streets and squares and meetings in private houses.

All meetings in the thoroughfares are to be dispersed by the police or military.

COALS LEAD TO PNEUMONIA.

Excessive Breathing, the worst cold and grippe remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for the signature of E. W. Grove, 286, 10th St.

Everything used in an office—letters, copy, advertising, pamphlets, folders, booklets, patterns, drawings, designs—can be filed by the vertical filing method. They are kept carefully protected, but instantly accessible. No dust—no dog-eared—no delay.

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MAYOR CALLS FOR MORE WATER

ASKS STEUBEN COUNTY DIVERS TO HELP NEW YORK'S BILL.

One Dry Summer Would Mean Danger. Two Distressing and Three a Water Famine—Congressman Fassett Promises Aid From the Up-State Legislators.

Mayor McClellan attended the annual dinner of the men from Steuben county at Delmonico's last night and asked them to use their influence among their friends up the State to secure a new water supply for New York. The Mayor pictured New York's difficulties in regard to a water supply as transcending in importance any question now in the public eye. He said that within three dry summers in succession New York, with its present facilities, would be in the throes of a water famine too horrible to contemplate.

The earnestness with which the Mayor talked on the subject made a deep impression on his hosts. Congressman J. Sloat Fassett, after the Mayor said down, said that while water was a strange thing to ask from Steuben county men, he could promise that Steuben county would line up behind the Mayor in trying to secure for New York such a pressing need.

The dinner was full of fun making. The Mayor was among the few serious remarks indulged in. Edward Hassett presided, and with him at the guests' table besides the Mayor, Congressman Fassett, Recorder Thomas F. Rogers of Corning, Col. Jim Jones, late of the Aquarium, S. S. Taylor, T. P. Gilman, Brant E. Fox, James L. Grogan and Walter E. Hodgman. The Mayor was about the only man present who did not hail from Steuben, but he claimed kinship in the fact that he was an adopted citizen of the metropolis.

"We who have come to New York as adopted citizens," said Mr. McClellan, "whether from Steuben or Schenectady, or, as in my case, from Connecticut via Pennsylvania, Germany and New Jersey, are certainly just as loyal to our city as those born here. We who are able to view New York broadly, to compare her from the point of view of Orange, Essex county, or Hertfordshire are able to judge her needs and necessities probably more impartially, more fairly, than those who have never had these advantages. As a result, there is too much a disposition on the part of some of our brethren here in New York to say that there is a need for everything that is right to do, and that there is a moral need that is very important, I know that this is a very grave need, but material necessities are just as important as moral ones."

"I cannot refuse to speak about one of these that is greater than all others. I ask you to look at the water left behind in Steuben that we are fighting for the most important proposition that has come before us in our history. For five years the city of New York has been groping intelligently and with vigor to meet a situation which is bound to confront us sooner or later. That situation is the scarcity of water. Five years ago the engineers told us that unless something was done and done quickly New York would be without water. Five years have gone by and nothing has been done. Now one dry summer would cause us great distress, and three dry summers would result in a water famine almost too dreadful to contemplate."

"I have caused to be introduced at Albany a bill giving New York a new water supply. I have to pride in its authorship. It is founded on three general propositions: first, home rule, second, speedy action, and third, home rule. If these are accepted, I don't care how the bill is changed as long as it gives New York a rapid solution of this pressing question."

"We are now menaced with a danger that appeals to all of us, no matter what our politics. That is a State Commission. I have no doubt that the State Commission will be a good thing, but you gentlemen can't do this good by telling your friends what we want."

"Tell them that New York has no disposition to interfere with the rights of any county in what State. Tell them that New York pays as she goes and will pay for anything she takes away. Tell them that we have got to have relief at once. Tell them that we will wait until a State Commission decides whether we really need water or not. Tell them we don't want Republican agitation and much less Democratic exploitation."

"Tell them that New York wants water and nothing else. Tell them that you are standing behind the Mayor, who is doing the best he knows how, according to the light of God and the best that is in him, to protect the city from exploitation by enemies and to save the health, yes, the lives of our women and children."

The Mayor had received a great cheer to start with, but it was not until he had finished his stirring appeal, they rose up, led by one enthusiastic person who yelled "Three cheers for the Mayor's ideas," and gave them with a will.

Congressman Fassett, who followed Mr. McClellan, said he had a great interest in the Mayor's speech. He was glad, he said, for instance, that the Mayor had opened up to being a real New Yorker from the outside.

"New York," said Mr. Fassett, "does not produce great men; she adopts them. Out of the dreadful lurid-lurid atmosphere of country life some men are found who are not strong enough to do business at home. [Laughter.] These, by force of lateral pressure and internal expansion, find their way to New York and become the kings of business and of politics."

"Some of us at home take to life insurance, the last resort of the pulpit and the last resort of us take to New York [Laughter.] It is only just to New York to say that in spite of it she is the queen of the world. I don't think the Mayor understands the great fecundity of New York."

"I was a little puzzled though at this new cry of New York for more water. I have been accustomed for years to the cry for more drink, but it wasn't water. [Laughter.] They wanted Sunday opening, the Continental Sabbath, but not water. I am surprised that the Mayor made an appeal to Steuben county for water unless he thinks you can spare it more than any other county [Laughter.] But, speaking seriously, Mr. Mayor, all we folks want to know is what you really want, and the efforts of our best men will be behind you in trying to see that you get it." [Cheers.]

Recorder Rogers told about the Steuben farmers. "If they were to step in this room now," he said, "they would think they had gone to their last reward." [Laughter.] And he told a story of two Irishmen who got a room in Third avenue after they landed, and were waked up the first night by the fire engine going past.

"Get up, Mike, get up and pray," said one of them. "They're movin' hell. Two loads just went by."

President Tilt of the Board of Education told some of the Steubeners about the school system here.

PICTURE FAKER AROUND AGAIN

HE SEEMS TO RESEMBLE "COUSIN BARNES," WHO FOOLED MANY.

May Tell You He's Sent by Thomas E. Kirby—If Mr. Kirby of the Constitution Club Calls Please Detain Him and Telephone the American Art Galleries.

In the height of the art season, which is about this time of the winter, there appears in occasional years a mysterious stranger who makes enticing offers of fine paintings to well known collectors, gushing his offers as appetizingly as the most accomplished French cook embellishes his culinary chef d'œuvre. In person he varies; in kind he is always similar. This year he has made his reappearance in the most distinguished guise, calling upon art lovers whose names are widely known and representing himself as upon friendly terms with New Yorkers who have never met him.

His presence has been brought to public attention this time through complaints made to Thomas E. Kirby of the American Art Association by collectors who have been approached by this stranger upon representations that he had been referred to them by Mr. Kirby. The complaints say that the stranger calls at their homes, arriving in a well furnished hansom cab, and sends up his card, reading "Mr. John Gray, Constitution Club, London."

He is of distinguished appearance and has no difficulty in passing the butler. In presenting himself he explains that he understands that the person upon whom he has the honor to call is an art lover and a collector of paintings; that he himself is an artist admirer of fine pictures and the owner of a few modest masterpieces, and that Mr. Kirby of the American Art Association has suggested his call, which has been bold enough to make.

For the further enlightenment of his host, usually it is his business to tell him he owns some fifty paintings of unequal value, which are stored in the vaults of the Bank of New Amsterdam. He mentions as one of his most attractive a Rousseau painted at £200. It should be explained that he speaks with a marked English accent. Among other pictures he has a Millet, which, however, he says he is not sure, a Rousseau, a Millet of good quality obtainable for \$1,000 would certainly be a good enough bargain.

So far as appears at present, "Mr. Gray" of the Constitution Club prefers to talk with women, and with men only with the wives of collectors. One of Mr. Kirby's patrons who was the recipient of a call from the man, evinced sufficient interest in his talk to question him in some detail about his paintings, whereupon he said that he could not attend to the actual details of a sale and purchase himself, but if moderate was interested in the matter he would be glad to call upon her and negotiate details. The patron, who is one of the best known buyers of art in town, told him that she would have to talk with her husband about the pictures, whereupon she said yesterday, Mr. Gray seemed to have interest in art and pictures.

Mr. Gray's story to those upon whom he calls is that he has been speculating in Wall Street, and having met with losses, simply has got to sell his pictures, that's all. He goes on to say that he called upon Mr. Kirby with a view to selling the pictures at auction at the American Art Galleries, but Mr. Kirby told him that there were not enough of the canvases to make it worth while to hold a sale there and recommended that he call upon a few of Mr. Kirby's patrons and try to dispose of the works at private sale. Mr. Gray usually adds that he is only calling upon those known to be interested in art.

Whatever paintings Mr. Gray may have, and whatever reputable London club he may belong to, his representation of himself as having been recommended to anybody by Mr. Kirby is, Mr. Kirby says, unqualifiedly fraudulent.

"I do not know the man, have never seen him or his pictures; no such man has ever called on me or spoken of selling any such pictures here, nor have I do so. I have mentioned him to anybody or given him any of my name," Mr. Kirby said yesterday. "Any statement to the contrary that he has made is wholly false. As for giving him names, it is and has always been one of the principles of the American Art Association never to give the names of our patrons to any seller of pictures or art objects."

The Constitution Club of London is one of the most exclusive clubs of the city and it takes years for a candidate to gain membership. There is a Constitution Junior Club, which also has a long waiting list. Mr. Gray's description of the club, and of the principles of the American Art Association never to give the names of our patrons to any seller of pictures or art objects, is a most unusual occurrence.

Except for the whistlers the description tallies with that of the man who a couple of seasons ago won several prizes, represented and tried to sell them pictures, representing himself as one Barnes, a cousin of the English artist, Alfred Parsons. The collectors who have been approached by him, as readers of THE SUN will remember, he was fairly successful in landing some of his pictures upon buyers in New York city and in various New England cities, until Frank D. Millet met him at a Fifth avenue collector's office and denounced him as a faker, as Mr. Millet knew that his friend Parsons had no cousin.

"Cousin Barnes" had given Mr. Parsons some little trouble before, as he had ingratiated himself with a Cle to enter a proposed marriage as Mr. Parsons's cousin. The widow wrote to Mr. Parsons, who replied that he had no such cousin.

Mr. Kirby has been called in case on "Mr. Gray of the Constitution Club" calls on them again to detain him and telephone to the American Art Galleries to detain him on immediately in a cab to greet "Mr. Gray." In fact, Mr. Kirby said yesterday that he was particularly desirous of meeting him.

BRIDGE BREAKS UNDER TROOPS.

One Russian Soldier Missing After the Accident.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
LONDON, Feb. 2.—A despatch to the Central News, from St. Petersburg, says that the Egyptian suspension bridge over the Fontanka River collapsed yesterday when some dragons were passing over. Pedestrians, cabs, carts and the foremost files of the dragons fell to the ice below, which broke under them and they fell into the water of the river. A dragon is missing.

Welch's Grape Juice
is always sold in glass.
All sizes from half-pints to gallons, but quarts and pints are most convenient. It is never sold in bulk. It is always pure and unfermented. Keep it in the house.

Our fine bottled fruit juices are made from the best fruit in the world. They are pure and unfermented. They are always sold in glass.

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GREAT VICTORY, JAPS SAY.

Tokio Newspaper Says 200,000 Were Engaged at the Hun.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
TOKIO, Feb. 2.—The Russian casualties last week in the fighting on the Hun River were more than 10,000. The Japanese losses were 7,000.

The Kokuon declares that the public does not seem to grasp the magnitude of the victory and says that the Russians brought into the field seven divisions of infantry and one of cavalry. The total force engaged numbered 200,000, more than at the battles of the Yalu and Nanshan. The prisoners say that the cold would impair the fighting ability of the Japanese.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.—The Norov Vremya says that the suffering of the Russian soldier from the wounds received in the last battle on the Hun River was terrible. The temperature was 13 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, and the blood congealed at the moment it began to flow from a wound. The sufferers died unless they were picked up and received surgical attention at once.

Five days fighting resulted in both sides returning to their original positions, except that the Japanese continued their turning movement.

The Norov Vremya's correspondent expresses the opinion that there will be no more fighting before the end of the present month.

WATCH ON RIVAL FLEETS.

Our Philippine Squadron Instructed to Preserve Neutrality.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
MANILA, Feb. 2.—In pursuance of a warning from Secretary of the Navy Morton, the Philippine Squadron is instructed to maintain the observance of neutrality in Philippine island ports, as between Japan and Russia. Rear Admiral Stirling will distribute his fleet.

The Baltimore, Rear Admiral Folger's flagship, and the Raleigh are in readiness to sail for the south. The Cincinnati is expected from Chefoo on Sunday. The Raleigh will probably be stationed at Subig. Three smaller gunboats will be ordered to form a southern patrol, and six torpedo boats are expected to assist. There will also be coastguard cutters on watch.

It is reported that the Japanese naval rendezvous in Tawi-tawi, one of the Sulu group and part of the Philippines. Russian scouts have been sighted between Borneo and the Sulu Islands.

A steamer, laden with coal, which it is believed was destined for Vladivostok, put in at this port; and the captain, possibly discouraged by the news of the numerous recent seizures of colliers by the Japanese, sold his cargo to the Government.

SAY GORKI IS FREED.

Conflicting Reports About the Russian Novelist and Reformer.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.—Maxim Gorki, the novelist and reformer, who was arrested and imprisoned after the massacre of Jan. 22, and in the charge of fomenting revolutionary demonstrations, was released to-day.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent says it is untrue that Gorki has been released. He adds that he interviewed M. Kropotkin, a friend of Gorki, who was away from the prison for the first time on Thursday. He found him in a poorly dressed, stenciled room, wearing the prison dress.

He is not allowed to use even his own underclothing, and is not allowed to write. He begged his friend to send him books because he is likely to be imprisoned indefinitely.

HOOT RUSSIAN CONSUL.

Paraders in Austrian City Cry "Down With the Czar."

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
LEMBERG, Austria, Feb. 2.—An anti-Russian meeting was held here to-day by students and workmen at the People's Theatre. After the meeting 4,000 persons paraded the streets carrying flags inscribed "Hurrah for the Polish Revolution" and "Down with the Czar."

The police vainly tried to prevent the crowd from reaching the Russian consulate, where Russia and the Czar were hoisted. The police finally scattered the mob. Many arrests were made.

KUROPATKIN IN FIST FIGHT?

Paris Has a Report That He Struck Gen. Gripenberg.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
PARIS, Feb. 2.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris sends a report that Gen. Gripenberg is to return to Russia under a cloud. Gen. Kuropatkin, the Russian commander-in-chief, is reported to have been in a fist fight with Gen. Gripenberg, who is reported to have been in a fist fight with Gen. Kuropatkin, who is reported to have been in a fist fight with Gen. Gripenberg.

The correspondent asserts that an altercation occurred, in which Gen. Kuropatkin struck Gen. Gripenberg.

CONVERSION OF DAVID RANNEY.

He Tells the Y. M. C. A. About It and the Beliefs in His Christian Mission.

The Chinatown Mission, at 10 Doyers street, in the person of David Ranney, went up to the Twenty-third street Y. M. C. A. last night to tell how converts are made on the Bowery.

"Before Sept. 15, 1892, I was a booze tank," said Mr. Ranney. "I come from the Fourth ward, the worst in town. The upper West Side and the Tenderloin's pale legs of us. I ain't prepared to make a tale to such an elite audience as you, but I want to tell you how I was converted. I was a lusher; booze was mere play to me. I was all to the good with the blackjack and jimmy, too. One day a girl said a kind word to me, and I quit shoutin' for Tim Sullivan and carried a banner for the Lord."

"We make converts from the 'Dead House' at 41 Bowery, Suicide Hall and the opium joints; women as well as men. We locate these fellows in the Bowery, we once had a swell minister that called our boys bums and hoboes, and he nearly got mobbed."

"That feller Little, that was held up at Columbus avenue and Sixty-sixth street the other night, was saved in our place. We just converted 'Big Tom,' a Bowery burglar."

"There's one thing, I thank the Lord, I've got no swelled head over being saved. I don't imagine I'm the whole lot, like Parkhurst, or I'd go straight to hell."

"Believe in right boys, and leave the booze in loneliness, and you'll land right."

Judgment Against an Underwriter.
Judgment for \$7,763 was entered yesterday against Charles F. McKenna of 221 Pearl street in the case of the Federal Trust Company, which claimed that on March 7, 1904, it loaned \$105,000 to the Delaware and Northampton Railroad Company, and that Mr. McKenna was one of the underwriters to secure the loan to the extent of \$7,500.

LIGHT MUSIC of the DAY

The catchy songs now current,
The popular hits from the newest comic opera,
The brightest of recent dance music

may all be enjoyed in every home that contains

The PIANOLA

THE FEBRUARY BULLETIN of new Pianola music has just been issued. This publication, which each month is placed in the hands of every owner of the instrument, is a concrete example of the efforts which are continually being made to maintain the preeminent position of the Pianola as "The Standard Piano-player of the world."

The aim of the Aeolian Company is not only to sell instruments, but to cause each purchaser to derive so much actual pleasure from his instrument that he cannot help but advertise it among his friends. To this end no expense and pains are spared to secure the best of current music as quickly as it appears. In some instances compositions are prepared for the Pianola from the manuscript copy, even before arrangements are made for their production in sheet music form.

Composers and publishers are eager to have their productions appear in the Pianola repertory, and each month several hundred new pieces are received and carefully tried over. What is best is immediately arranged for the Pianola. From the 235 selections in the February Bulletin the following are cited as examples:

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|--|--|
| Diplomat March..... John Philip Sousa
A new march by Sousa is an event of more than passing interest to the music world. This march exhibits the dignity and vigorous melody always present in Sousa's work. | Alexander..... Harry Von Tilzer
Medley March and Two Step, introducing Dora Where the Sweet Potatoes Grow.
This new March and Two Step has, through the droll "com" humor of its melody and the fascinating rhythmic progression, attracted a large and ardent following. It is written in its entirety by several ingenious changes in rhythm. |
| Absinthe Frappe..... Victor Herbert
It Happened in Nordland.
Some by Harry Davenport in "It Happened in Nordland" now being played at the New New Theatre, New York. This song is one of the hits of the play. | Up in the Air (March)..... Reese Cassard
Another stirring march by the composer of the brilliant "Mowdown," which has attracted a large following by several ingenious changes in rhythm. |
| Adlyn Waltzes..... John T. Hall
Opening with a brilliant and novel introduction this superb set of waltzes grows and multiplies in melody and charm to the very end. Written by the composer of the famous "Waltzing of the Winds." | Peggy O'Neal Waltzes..... H. B. Blanke
This new and excellent waltz introduces a number of patriotic and popular Irish ballads adorned with brilliant musical figures. |
| Board Walk Parade..... Al. Johns
March and Two Step.
Beginning with the very first chord this march sounds its message—gayety, cheerfulness, merriment and exuberance. It is a better composition could well be selected. | Sambo and Dinah..... Bob Cole
Humpty Dumpty.
This song, by the author of "Under the Bamboo Tree," is one of the brightest and catchiest on the list. It is a new composition, and is full of his characteristic merriment. |
| College Overture, op. 98..... Theo. Moses
Here is a roll of the favorite college songs arranged in an attractive sequence as an overture. | Yenkee Girl..... J. Bodewalt Lampe
Characteristic March and Two Step.
Several excellent marches have been written by the composer of the famous "Mowdown," which has attracted a large following by several ingenious changes in rhythm. |
| Ky-Isses..... W. C. O'Hare
A preceding entry and well written piece of music, a complete masterpiece. A complete, daily melody, acceptable to much expression. It is a new composition, and is full of his characteristic merriment. | Let's All Go Up to Maud's..... Kerry Mills
A waltz song, and a pretty one, the merit of which will not escape the discerning. |

The highest mission and the supreme test of a piano-player lie of course in its ability to render with proper expression the great classics, and in this field the Pianola has always been the recognized leader; the artistic character of its renditions is no longer a matter of argument. But that portion of the public which cares chiefly for the lighter forms of music will also find that its interests are carefully looked after.

No other piano-player has anything like the organization of the Pianola in its music department, and it is the music for which people buy pianolas.

The Metrosyle is now incorporated in all Pianolas. Prices \$250 and \$300. Purchasable on moderate monthly payments.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR 34TH STREET

DUNN STATE CHAIRMAN AGAIN?

That it is exceedingly doubtful if he has now at his command more than three votes in the State committee, those of William Halpin, for the Eleventh district; Reuben L. Fox, for the Twenty-fourth, and his own, for the Twentieth district.

Col. Dunn, it was learned, has had a long talk with President Roosevelt and Senator Platt in Washington, with the result that "Platt is five years younger than he was in December" and with the discovery that Mr. Odell had no right or authority to leave the White House last spring and issue an authorized statement which many interpreted to mean that President Roosevelt had recognized him as the Republican leader of the State.

For that matter the announcement from Washington in THE SUN on Nov. 18, eight days after Gov. Higgins's election, that "President Roosevelt will not recognize the Governor-elect as State boss" has not been disputed or denied by any Republican familiar with the facts.

Those who have gone over the situation in the State gave it to be their opinion that Mr. Odell has not only no following in the State, but that the vast majority of Republicans are convinced that even his present prominence in the party as State chairman is a menace to the party. As an evidence of this sentiment at the moment and without regard to anything that has gone before it was stated to be a matter of record that "two of the most respectable men that our party has ever been afflicted with, and whose appointment would be a disgrace to the party to the organization and injury to Gov. Higgins," now cause to be given out that they have been recommended by Chairman Odell for appointment to important places in the State Government.

Gov. Higgins, according to those who have talked with him at Albany within the last forty-eight hours, is determined to appoint clean men to office and to steer the party from the rocks of Odellism on which it is nearly foundered. Somewhere, in the whirl of political life, the past affiliations and the present environment of applicants for office escape detection. But in the case of the two men referred to Mr. Odell, it was averted, knows all about them, root and branch, and it is this continuance of the Odell style of politics which Republicans and machine Republicans at that, complain of as a menace to their party. Gov. Higgins, though, aided by President Roosevelt, the two United States Senators and some of the best Republican timber in the State, is determined, it is asserted by his personal friends, to bring the party back to its old moorings. In order to do so, it was added, it will be necessary for Gov. Higgins to look into the record of every applicant for office whose application has the vice of Mr. Odell.

It is not known if Col. Dunn would consent to take the place of State chairman again. Since Jan. 12, though, the day of the joint Republican legislative caucus which selected Senator Dewey, there has been a great getting together of the friends of Senator Platt and those of ex-Gov. Frank S. Black. The Black people who joined hands with Odell in turning out Dunn in pursuance of the bargain to make Odell State boss and Black United States Senator have made it plain that they have not the slightest objection to the reelection of Col. Dunn to be State